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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG, WOESSNER & KLUTH, P.A. P.O. BOX 2938 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402			JAMAL, ALEXANDER	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2614

DATE MAILED: 05/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/938,778	DESHPANDE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Alexander Jamal	2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to arguments

1. Examiner notes that only arguments have been submitted and no claim amendments have been made.
2. Examiner further notes patent Tran (6496693), that is applicable to applicants claimed invention.

Rejection I

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. **Claims 1,2,14-16, 21-22** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Waites (6788769).

As per **claim 1**, Waites discloses a communication system that may comprise an IM system (Col 1 lines 10-20). The system comprises an origin device where a user is able to input text or speech (Col 3 lines 29-46) or convert input speech to text in order to be transmitted (Col 9 lines 36-50).

As per **claim 14**, claim rejected for same reasons as rejection of claim 1. Additionally, Waites' originating device inherently comprises a controller to determine whether a speech option is selected for the purpose of being able to correctly coordinate the operation of the IM server interface and the speech-to-text converter.

As per **claim 21**, claim rejected for same reasons as rejection of claim 19. The terminals inherently comprise software on a signal bearing medium for the purpose of controlling the terminal hardware.

As per **claims 2,22** claims rejected for same reasons as claim 1,21 rejections. As per **claim 15**, when the IM transmitted, it will be sent/received across a long-lived connection (the interface between the sending terminal and the network connected to the IM server).

As per **claim 16**, the IM server will pass along an IM to the destination device.

8. Claims 6-10,12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Andrews et al (6522878).

As per **claims 6,7**, Andrews discloses a method comprising receiving an instant message (alphanumeric page) comprising text at a destination device, then converting that text into speech if the speech option is selected (pager mode announce) (Col 4 lines 12-22).

As per **claims 10,8**, claims rejected for same reasons as claim 6. Additionally, Andrews' method will receive and convert the text independently of the manner in which the sender of the page input the text.

As per **claims 9,12**, when the page is transmitted and received via the cellular network, the pages will be sent/received across a long-lived connection (the interface between the cellular access point and the cellular network).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 3-5,18,23-25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Waites et al. (6788769) as applied to claims 1,2,14,21,22, and further in view of Andrews (6522878).

As per **claim 3**, Waites discloses applicant's claims 1,2,14,21,22, but does not specify that the receiving pager comprise a speech option to convert incoming text into speech.

Andrews discloses a pager with a text-to-speech converter (Col 4 lines 10-20). He also teaches that a text-to-speech interface may provide the user a more efficient way of receiving text messages (Col 1 lines 30-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application that the receiving pager of Waites' system could comprise a text-to-speech converter for the advantage of providing a user with an additional interface (hearing) to communicate with.

As per **claim 4**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 3 rejection.

As per **claims 5,25**, the message delivery interface at the receiving device is independent of the message inputting interface at the sending device.

As per **claims 18,23,24**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 3 rejection.

11. Claims 19,20,26-29, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Waites et al. (6788769), and further in view of Andrews (6522878).

As per **claim 19**, Waites discloses an IM system as per the claim 1 rejection.

However, Waites does not disclose the destination client device comprising a text-speech converter to convert the received messages into speech.

Andrews discloses a pager with a text-to-speech converter (Col 4 lines 10-20).

He also teaches that a text-to-speech interface may provide the user a more efficient way of receiving text messages (Col 1 lines 30-40) independently of how they were sent. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application that the receiving pager of Waites' system could comprise a text-to-speech converter for the advantage of providing a user with an additional interface (hearing) to communicate with.

As per **claim 26**, claim rejected for same reasons as rejection of claim 19.

As per **claim 20**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 19.

As per **claim 27**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 1.

As per **claim 28**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 15.

As per **claim 29**, Waites discloses that the message may be sent as an email message (request-reply pair) (Col 1 lines 14-20).

12. Claim 17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Waites et al. (6788769) as applied to claim 14, and further in view of Ogle et al. (6430604).

As per **claim 17**, Waites discloses applicant's claim 14, but does not specify that the IM server drops the messages when no destination client device is connected.

Ogle discloses an IM system in which the messages may be dropped if the receiving device is not available (Col 3 lines 20-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application that an IM server could drop a message if the receiving device were not connected for the reason that the server not get overloaded with undelivered messages.

13. Claims 11,13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andrews et al (6522878) as applied to claim 10, and further in view of Waites (6788769).

As per defendant **claim 11**, Andrews discloses applicant's claim 10 but does not disclose determining whether a speech option is chosen at the origin (sender) device and when selected, converting input speech to text.

Waites discloses a communications system that may comprise instant messaging (paging) (Col 1 lines 10-20). He discloses that the user may be able to dictate a voice message that is sent through a speech-to-text converter (Col 9 lines 35-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application that the sending device could comprise a speech-to-text converter for the purpose of providing an additional interface for the sender (ie. the sender may dictate a voice message that may be sent to a receiving pager).

As per **claim 13**, Waites discloses that the message may be sent as an email message (request-reply pair) (Col 1 lines 14-20).

Rejection 2

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

14. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

15. Claims 1,4-16,18-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Parvulescu et al. (5724410).

As per **claim 1**, Parvulescu discloses a system and method for transmitting instant messages (ABSTRACT). A speech option is determined at an originating terminal based upon the user's selection of the receiving terminal (Col 4 line 41 to Col 5 line 12). If the speech option is selected the input speech is converted to text and transmitted as an instant message (page) (Col 5 lines 10-20).

As per **claim 6**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. The user of the receiving terminal may receive a text message and choose to have the message displayed as text or converted to a voice format (Col 6 lines 25-42).

As per **claim 10**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 6. The choice of the voice or speech option at the receiving device is independent of the speech option of the origin device.

As per **claims 14,16,19**, the claims are rejected for same reasons as claim 10. The device may be used with a paging system that inherently comprises an instant message server for the purpose of relaying the instant message (page). The respective sending and receiving terminals each inherently comprise 'controllers' for the purpose of allowing the users the ability of using the speech option or text option at each respective end.

As per **claims 21-25** the claims are rejected for same reasons as claim 14. The sending/receiving terminals inherently comprise software for the purpose of controlling the hardware.

As per **claims 26,27**, the claims are rejected for same reasons as claim 14.

As per **claims 4,7**, the user of the receiving terminal may receive a text message and choose to have the message displayed as text or converted to a voice format (Col 6 lines 25-42).

As per **claims 5,8,20**, the choice of the voice or speech option at the receiving device is independent of the speech option of the origin device.

As per **claims 9,12,15,28**, the system operates as a pager and as such, is over a long-lived connection.

As per **claims 11,18**, the claims are rejected for same reasons as claims 1 and 14.

As per **claim 13,29**, the terminal may communicate the message via a request reply pair via the computer/modem, or fax machine (Col 5 lines 40-55).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

17. Claims 2,3 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parvulescu et al. (5724410) as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Brunet et al (5995590).

As per **claims 2,3** Parvulescu discloses a pager system as per the claim 14 rejection above, but does not disclose the pager terminal comprising a text input means in the event that the speech-to-text option is not selected.

Brunet discloses a communications terminal with a paging function (see Figure 14 items 32A,12A) that further comprises a keyboard or stylus for selectable text based input. Brunet further discloses that a text input feature allows users to carry on conversations unobtrusively (Col 1 lines 20-30). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application that a direct text input method could be implemented with the terminal of Parvulescu for the purpose of allowing users to carry on conversations unobtrusively.

18. Claim 17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parvulescu et al. (5724410) as applied to claim 14, and further in view of Ogle et al. (6430604).

As per **claim 17**, Parvulescu discloses applicant's claim 14, but does not specify that the IM server drops the messages when no destination client device is connected.

Ogle discloses an IM system in which the messages may be dropped if the receiving device is not available (Col 3 lines 20-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application that an IM server could drop a message if the receiving device were not connected for the reason that the server not get overloaded with undelivered messages.

Response to Arguments

19. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-29 have been considered but are not persuasive.

As per applicant's argument that Waites does not disclose transmitting an instant message (remarks page 7), Waites discloses that the directory messaging system may be used with an instant messaging system (Col 2 lines 55-65). When used with the IM system, the directory messaging system would be transmitting instant messages. Waites further makes reference to the use of his directory system with an instant message system in (Col 1 lines 10-20, Col 2 lines 55-62, Col 1 lines 31-40, Col 3 lines 1-10, Col 8 lines 30-35). Examiner requests that applicant read the cited portions and note the context that 'instant messaging' is used in (it is used in a listing of various communication protocols). Examiner further contends that any 'instant messaging' system cited by Waites would send and receive an instant message.

As per applicant's argument that the 'instant messaging' referred to by Waites is a 'broad reference to the field of electronic communications' (remarks page 8), examiner respectfully disagrees. Waites discloses 'instant messaging' as a 'diverse communication mechanism' (Col 2 lines 55-65), which is not a 'broad reference to the field of electronic communications'. Furthermore, Waites discloses a paging system, and, as per applicant's specification, and as per applicant's claim language, a paging system is an instant messaging system.

As per applicant's stance that 'instant messaging' has a separate status in the art. Applicant appears to have taken a stance that the 'instant messaging' referred to in applicant's claims is a distinct protocol that is separate from a 'pager' or paging system

and applicant provides various documents that discuss instant messaging as being in a ‘separate status in the art’ (remarks page 8). However, applicant’s own specification notes that an ‘instant message’ is a text message transferred across a network between an origin and client device via a server that receives text messages across a network (applicant’s specification page 4 lines 3-18) (examiner notes that any paging system falls under this category). Pages 5-7 of applicant’s spec continue to specify that any suitable type of hardware, software, network, or network interface may be used to transfer an instant message. Applicant argues that an instant message system is distinct in the art because it has a presence function, but applicant’s own specification states that ‘many instant messaging services have the concept of presence information’. That phrase does not imply that an ‘instant messaging system’ requires the concept of presence information. In fact it points to the opposite idea that not all instant messaging services require presence information. Furthermore, the concept or presence information has absolutely no cause from or effect upon applicants claimed invention of providing a voice-text interface on whatever terminal is sending the instant message. The fact is only mentioned to describe an aspect that ‘many’ IM systems comprise.

Examiner further notes that applicant has claimed that Instant messaging and paging are separate in the art, but applicant’s own claims contradict that stance. Applicant has attempted to claim an ‘instant messaging system’ (claim 14) and also claim a pager that receives an instant message (Claim 26) while arguing that ‘instant messaging’ and ‘paging’ are separate in the art. Examiner further notes that, even if applicant were to consider the pager of claim 26 as an inventive pager that can

communicate with a specialized and distinct ‘instant messaging system’ interface (and as such, not be considered separate in the art from the ‘instant messaging system of claim 14), then applicant’s specification does not enable or disclose how the pager would interface with the separate interface of an instant messaging system. Examiner contends that was not the original stance of the specification and claims as originally submitted. Examiner contends that the applicant’s specification defines an instant message system as a system to send an ‘instant message’ as a text message transferred across a network between an origin and client device via a server that receives text messages across a network (applicant’s specification page 4 lines 3-18). As per applicant’s definition of an instant messaging system in the specification and submitted claims, there is no difference between an ‘instant message’ sent via an ‘instant messaging system’ and a ‘page’ sent by a ‘paging system’.

Examiner contends that a paging system would be considered an instant messaging system as per the applicant’s submitted specification and claims. However, even if instant messaging was considered separate from paging, examiner contends that Waites does disclose an instant messaging system as noted above.

As per applicant’s argument that the system of Waites does not inherently comprise a ‘controller’ (remarks page 9) or software in the communication terminals. Examiner reads the broad term ‘controller’ as any means to perform the disclosed functions of the disclosed terminals in Waites (Col 9 lines 35-50). Additionally, examiner maintains that all modern (at filing date of this application) digital

communications terminals inherently comprise software for the purpose of controlling the hardware for the hardware's intended function. Additional support for the use of software is disclosed in (Col 9 lines 35-50).

As per applicant's arguments that Andrews does not disclose an instant message (remarks pages 10-11), examiner reads an 'instant message' as a page signal as noted above, and as such, it is disclosed by Andrews.

As per applicant's arguments (remarks page 11) that Parvulescu does not relate to instant messaging, examiner notes that paging as defined by applicant's specification, is analogous to instant messaging as noted above.

As per applicant's arguments (remarks page 13) that Parvulescu does not disclose a 'speech option' that may be provided at any device (as per the independent claims 1,14,6,10,26,19), examiner notes, as per **claims 1,14** Parvulescu discloses (Col 2 lines 10-27) that the voice messaging terminal (origin device) stores input speech and a controller comprising a 'receiving terminal selection unit' determines if a speech option is selected at the origin device by checking the selected receiving terminal to see if the receiving terminal may receive a text or voice message. Depending on the result of this determination (ie., examiner reads this determination as determining whether a 'speech option' is selected), the origin device may convert the input speech to text before transmitting the message. Examiner further notes the teaching of the additional interface

taught by Brunet which teaches a selectable text entry method, which when combined with the messaging device of Parulescu, would provide a device where the input could be via voice or text, and the output could be via voice or text as determined by the 'receiving terminal selection unit' in the origin-client device.

As per **claims 6,10,26**, Parvulescu discloses that the voice messaging terminal may receive instant text messages, and once received, the terminal (destination client device) provides an option to the user such that the user may receive the incoming message in text form or in speech form (via a text-speech synthesizer) via actuator 128 (Col 6 lines 25-60). The actuation of actuator 128 is performed independently of how the initial message was input into the sending device.

As per **claim 19**, examiner notes the responses to arguments as per claims 1,14,6,10,26.

As per the applicant's arguments (remarks page 13) regarding the inherency of the controller and software in Parvulescu, examiner notes the response to applicant's argument that the system of Waites does not inherently comprise a 'controller' (remarks page 9).

As per applicant's argument that there is insufficient motivation to combine Andrews with Waites (Remarks pages 14-15), examiner maintains that providing an additional (and well known) user interface to the terminals disclosed by Waites is sufficient motivation to combine the references.

As per applicant's argument that there is insufficient motivation to combine Ogle with Waites (Remarks pages 15-16) and Parvulescu and Ogle (remarks page 18), the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves **or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art**. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, examiner contends that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the application that an infinite number of messages could not be stored on a server of limited storage capacity. As such, a system that could potentially get an unlimited number of message requests comprises an inherent need to manage the incoming messages in a manner that keeps the system functioning. If unlimited messages were allowed to accrue then the system would cease to function when all available storage space was used up.

As per applicant's argument that there is insufficient motivation to combine Parvulescu with Brunet (Remarks page 17), and that Brunet teaches away from Parvulescu, examiner notes Brunet Col 1 lines 20-25 (which were mentioned in the previous office action) teaches motivation to add a text input interface to the terminal of Parvulescu. Additionally, examiner disagrees with applicant's statement that Brunet teaches away from Parvulescu. Parvulescu discloses a messaging terminal that may send an input voice signal or optionally convert the voice into text. Brunet teaches a selectable

input interface on a messaging terminal. Examiner contends that one skilled in the art would easily be able to implement the selectable text input device onto the terminal disclosed by Parvulescu as said terminal comprises both a text-speech and speech to text converter and would be able to convert a text input to voice or a voice input to text. There would be no functionality lost in Parvulescu's terminal, only an advantage gained in the use of an additional, non-obtrusive input means for the terminal user.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Jamal whose telephone number is 571-272-7498. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9AM-6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis A Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are **571-273-8300** for regular communications and **571-273-8300** for After Final communications.

AJ
May 10, 2006


CURTIS KUNTZ
COMPTON PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600